

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 71.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 251. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2.50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheroke to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828—84tf.

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term,
1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM.

vs.
PHILIP CHITTIM.

Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln County, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. J. W. HENDERSON.

3mt254.—pr. adv. \$4.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

PHILO WHITE vs. Robert Pickens—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t253.—pr. adv. \$2.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

WILLIAM CROWEL vs. R. Pickens—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t253.—pr. adv. \$2.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

THOMAS S. HARRIS vs. The heirs at Law of R. Harris, James Harris, Margaret Harris, Wm. Harris and Thomas Harris, children of R. Harris, Elizabeth Campbell, Margaret, James and Addison Campbell, Robert White, Fanny, Charles, Sarah and Elizabeth White, heirs at Law, of said Thomas S. Harris, are not inhabitants of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for six weeks, that unless the defendants in this case appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for plaintiff's demand and execution awarded accordingly.

J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t253.—pr. adv. \$2.50.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69c.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases."

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. Rogers, No. 313 Broadway, N.Y. Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. Geo. Rogers. Ointment for the "Ondontalgia." Many empirical remedies for the "Ondontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elizir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829.

Five Cents Reward,

Will be given for delivering to me, in Surry county, a bound boy, by the name of Thomas Lakey, about twelve years of age, who left me on the 24 day of July, without any cause. SOLOMON LAKEY.

August 31, 1829.—8t51r.



THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable
GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for CASH, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829.—3mt253.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiba,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

A L S O.....Seidlitz Powders,
SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.—247tf.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling and Reading, with particular attention to Orthography and Orthography; Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics;—Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Music.

The price of tuition per session, (five months) payable in advance, is

Contingent expenses,	\$10 00
Drawing and Painting,	50
Music,	20 00

Board can be obtained in the best families in town at \$7 per month. Six or eight young ladies can be boarded in the Academy.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, Principal.

4t—45, 47, 49, 53.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincoln to his farm at the Bufile Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincoln to Statesville, 9 miles from the latter place and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.

July 28, 1829.—6t51.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1829.

REBECCA Morgan, by her guardian, James Campbell, vs. the widow and heirs at law of Reuben Morgan, deceased.—Petition for sale of Real Estate.—Ordered, by the court, that notice be given by advertisement in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the representatives of John Morgan, dec. Theophilus Morgan, Jo Huie and his wife Polly, Wm. Campbell & his wife Jane, Reuben Morgan, the representative of Tho. Morgan dec. Jo. Morgan and Enoch Huie & his wife Catharine, defendants mentioned in said petition, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear before the Judge of the next County of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 3th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to demur to or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as to them pro confesso. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 3th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. r.

6t254.—pr. adv. \$2.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Cabarrus County: JULY SESSIONS, 1829.

Parish, Corning & Co. } Original Attachment

vs. George Fleming. } levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff by Counsel, Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. JAMES G. SPEARS, C. C. c.

6t254.—pr. adv. \$2.50.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days. First day, two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM. JONES, Proprietor.

September 8th, 1829. 5t55

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

ERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

For Sale or Barter,

TWO of the best tracts of LAND in this part of the country, both lying on the Yadkin river, and known by the names of the Horse Shoe and Bonsford tracts. The first tract, the Horse Shoe, contains upwards of 700 acres, 220 of which are low grounds of the first quality and between 2 and 300 acres of excellent high land; the other tract contains about 600 acres, 180 acres prime low grounds and a considerable quantity of the upland well adapted to cotton.

Price and payments made known, on application to the subscriber. Will be received in payment, Cash, or in exchange for said lands, Negroes at a fair price, Cotton at a stipulated price, or Bank Stock, at its passing value. Persons wishing to buy, will please call on the subscriber, residing on the Horse Shoe, or in my absence, apply to Mr. Worsham, who will show the lands.

JNO. CALLOWAY

August 24, 1829.—6t254.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, &c. one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAttee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND, LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others; on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

—ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

Also, a new

GIG & HARNESS.

All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829.—244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed of at one sale.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE

Economy, respect for the rights of others, and reform.—The following statement of facts comes to us through the Post Office.

American.

By the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Commercial Advertiser of the 27th, it appears William Pickering, Esq., of Concord, has been appointed agent for the Payment of Pensions in New Hampshire, with a salary of \$900 per annum. The effect of this appointment would be, in the first place, toward Mr. William Pickering, who, it seems, is an eleventh hour Jackson man: 2d. To transfer to a bank in Concord, of which the celebrated Isaac Hill, now third comptroller, is president, and a large stockholder, the government deposits for the payment of pensioners. These two important objects gained, it mattered not how much the pensioners were inconvenienced, or that a new office with a salary of \$900 was created, when the U. S. Bank are compelled, by their charter, to pay the pensioners without any charge or risk to the government.

Mr. Pickering accordingly appeared with the order of the Secretary of War at the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, to pay over to him the pension funds. He was informed the fact would be communicated to the Parent Bank, and their instructions obeyed. The Parent Bank submitted the question to their Counsel at Philadelphia, who decided that the Department of War had no such power over the Bank, that a law of Congress, of March 3, 1817, provides that the Bank of the United States, and its several branches, and such State Bank as the Bank of the United States may employ in those States where no Branch Bank shall be established, shall do the duties of Commissioners of Loans and Agents of Military Pensions, and that the pay and emoluments of the said Commissioners, &c. should cease and determine.

This attempt to create a new office, in defiance of the law, has been successfully resisted in Portsmouth, and Mr. William Pickering must be rewarded somewhere else. J. S.

ITEMS.

Lottery Offices.—There are now 28 licensed Lottery Offices in the City of New York, and each vender has to pay \$250 for his license, one half of which goes to the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the other half to the use of the Public School Society.

The Militia System, it is said, is abolished in toto, in the State of Delaware, and efforts are making to do the same thing in Pennsylvania. Is not our system so defective, that it ought to be abolished, or radically reformed?

Steam Carriage.—A steam carriage has lately been constructed in Scotland, with four wheels, having the body in front, and two boilers, with two engines of four horses' power each, placed behind. It will carry thirty two passengers. An experiment has been made, with 25 passengers and it went at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Specie.—On the 10th of July, 19,000 ounces of gold and silver were entered at the Custom House, London, for exportation to Hamburg; on the same day 300,000 of silver, in bars and coins, were also entered; and on the 11th, 17,717 ounces of foreign silver.

The Slave ship Fame, of Cadiz, arrived at Havana from the coast of Africa—landed 300 and odd sick slaves on the coast to windward of Matanzas, and lost 600 slaves and 60 of her crew on her passage from Africa.

Fortifications.—A schoolmaster on being asked what was meant by the word fortification, answered, "Two twentifications make a fortification."

Commerce of Boston.—The Boston Gazette says:—We understand the revenue accruing on merchandize imported into this port during the month of July, was \$425,000, and the revenue arising on merchandize imported this month, up to yesterday, was over \$350,000.

Of all the Anti-Societies which we have heard, none (says the Virginia Free Press) please us so well as the Anti-neglect-to-pay-the-printer Society, proposed to be raised in our neighborhood.

Bad Luck.—A gentleman of this town lately received a remittance of money from the state of Ohio, among which was a one dollar note of the Bank of Monroe, on the back of which was the following endorsement:

"This bill is the last of \$382, lost at the gaming table last evening in French town, (River Raisin,) Dec. 6, 1828—shall probably make it up in Detroit—hope so."

Whether the unlucky gambler mended his fortune any by his visit to this place is not understood.

Detroit Gaz.

The Ithaca Journal states that the advertisement, which has excited so much suspicion about the new bank at that place, was an anonymous one, intended as a burlesque upon one of the new directors, who was a leather dresser, and was well understood to be a quiz at the time. It was quite too serious matter for a joke; and the leather-dresser should curry the fellow's hide.

N. Y. Spectator.

From the National Journal.

The Telegraph of Wednesday evening has extracted from the Norfolk Beacon a communication in which we are assailed, and charged with "heaping scurrilous invectives on the President and his Administration," because we threw out a few hypotheses which suggested themselves to us at the moment, on the subject of the visit made by General Jackson to the Rip Raps. The writer of the communication to which we refer, complains that on his "first visit to Old Point Comfort, he was charged with moving in the style of royalty." We leave it to the sagacity of the writer to show the propriety of the word "first," to that which has no second; and proceed to the other ground of his complaint, which is, that when, "without the smallest ceremony, he [the President] retired for a few days from the toils of office, to a tranquil residence on the Rip Raps," it "is magnified into an immense matter," &c. &c.

"Indecency," "scurrility," "malignity," and "misrepresentation," are but a few, and those the most gentle, of the terms which are selected for application to our course, when we have noticed any of the movements of General Jackson. He may abstract himself "from the toils of office," at his pleasure, and absent himself from the city, as caprice or expediency may urge—for his own organ asserts that the state of his health has been excellent, and that on that score there has been no necessity for his changes of residence; and, upon pain of being stigmatized, abused and insulted, we are not to propound a question, utter a hypothesis, nor throw out a comment which may have a dash of censure in its composition. All the Cabinet also may be absent, yet we must endure the universal abandonment of the machine of government, or its committal to minor and irresponsible hands, without a murmur, or else all the loathsome adjectives of the language are culled out, and flung at our devoted heads.

Is this course of the friends of General Jackson in consistency with their former practice? It is only necessary to refer to the history of the year 1828 for a reply. A single fact will outweigh a thousand arguments.

On the 30th of August, 1828, we find in the Telegraph the following *decorous* paragraph, copied from the New-York Enquirer:

"4500 Dollars Reward..... Ran or strayed away from the City of Washington, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. He was last seen in the State of Massachusetts, on horseback, on Sunday, dressed in a jockey cap, wide p. talons, silk stockings and pumps. Also, strayed away, some time previous, from the Department of State, Henry Clay, a tall, lean gentleman, in rather delicate health, and sometimes troubled with 'thick coming' fancies about the country suffering under 'war, pestilence, and famine.' He was last seen at the Hustings in Kentucky, el. tioneering for his friend General Metcalfe. Also, strayed, or is missing, Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War, a 'military chieftain'—a 'jolly looking gentleman, with a ruddy countenance—a little hard of hearing. He was last seen making his way towards Lake Erie. Also, Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy—a modest, retiring looking gentleman, supposed to come from Egg Harbor. It is expected that he is in search of the Webster Letter in New Jersey. Also, William Hart, Attorney General of the United States—a man of letters, and a friend of the Administration. He was last seen in Connecticut. The above reward will be paid by John A. King, to any who will restore the above persons to their public duty, or their disconsolate friend Mr. Rush, who is left alone at Washington, with the whole government on his shoulders."

And, in the paper of the same day, the Editor of the Telegraph has these remarks: "We are told that Mr. Clay's health is improving, and that he is on his way to the Seat of Government. If he return not far sicker than he went, then we will confess that we have mistaken his symptoms."

There was, of course, no "indecent," "scurrility," "malignity," nor "misrepresentation," in these notices at that time. Sick or in health, the President and his Cabinet were considered fair game; and he who succeeded in the most gross compositions, ridiculing and slandering their motives and movements, was allowed to bear off the prize of superiority for wit, and intelligence.

It was of this very John Q. Adams, who is made the theme of this wanton advertisement, that the Editor of the National Gazette [now the fawning parasite of Jackson] thus expressed himself in one of his numbers.

"John Q. Adams is a thoroughly educated and experienced Statesman, deeply versed alike in the constitution, laws and interests of our Union, and in the institutions, politics and circumstances of foreign nations. He is the friend and advocate of all the great branches of national industry—agriculture, commerce and manufactures. He is the oldest and most efficient public servant. He is the independent politician, strict moralist, and practical christian. He has received the strongest marks of the perfect esteem and confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He is the spontaneous choice of numbers of the most intelligent and patriotic citizens in every State of the Union. He stands on the security and dignity of a life devoted invariably to public and private duties, and signalized by important victories and acquisitions for his country, in the fields of peace—in the contests of intellect and knowledge."

Mr. Barbour, our late minister to England, has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Oxford.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Roman, at New York, Liverpool papers to the 29th July, containing London dates to the evening of the 27th, have been received. From the Journal of Commerce we make the extracts given below. The latest accounts from the East of Europe are as follows:—

THE EAST.

London, July 27, half past 7 o'clock. —By the arrival of the regular Turkey mail, letters were this morning received from Constantinople of the 25th and from Smyrna of the 20th ult. They bring no intelligence of a political nature which has not been anticipated by the previous arrivals from Germany and Constantinople. The public audiences of Mr. Gordon, of the Caimacan and the Sultan, were shortly to take place and his arrival, with that of the French Ambassador, was generally and joyfully looked upon by all classes of the inhabitants as the forerunner of a general pacification. Provisions continued to abound in the Turkish capital, being chiefly supplied from the Turkish Asiatic ports of the Black Sea, by means of small coasting vessels, against the navigation of which no means have been taken by the Russian maritime forces in the Euxine. The weather at Smyrna continued to be such as to promise abundant harvests in all the productions of Asia Minor, both for the exigencies of the country and the purposes of foreign trade.

On Thursday despatches from Mr. Gordon now at Constantinople, were received at the Foreign office. They are dated the 26th of June. Mr. Gordon and General Guilleminot arrived on the 19th, but did not land till the 20th, when they were received by the people and the authorities with every demonstration of regard and joy. The two ambassadors had sent in their notes to state that they were in readiness to negotiate upon the affairs of Greece and they were waiting for a reply.

The French papers of Saturday, and the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 20th, assert, that great movements were about taking place in the Russian army. Their accounts, however, are somewhat contradictory. According to the French statements, the siege of Shoumla was to be undertaken by a force of thirty battalions of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry, notwithstanding which the capture of the place was not expected before the close of the present year. According to the German accounts, troops had already been pushed as far as Eski-Stamboul (which the Russians occupied for a short period last campaign,) and Count Diebitsch intended to advance his headquarters to Kambai, and, taking the sea line, to attack Hussein Pacha in his camp before Bourgas, and from thence, after defeating him, to descend on the right through the plains to Adrianople. These movements are remarkably easy on paper, but not equally so in execution. If Hussein Pacha has with him, as it is stated, an army of 60,000 men, his defeat is by no means a matter of certainty: and even should he be put to flight, vast mountains still remain to be crossed before the Russians can reach the plains—mountains impassable to human feet, and gorges where a few old soldiers may arrest a whole army.

Ireland.—It would seem that the politicians of Ireland are not disposed to yield the importance which they derive from a state of commotion, so long as discontents can be kept alive. The Liverpool Chronicle says:

That Government ought to put down all these tumults is certain. The Catholic Relief Bill, prudent or impudent as it may be, ought to have fair play, and his Majesty's subjects be, at least, restrained from cutting one another's throats, or even breaking each other's heads. Every measure, however strict, which will effect this without being made the cloak for some other, we are bound to approve. But let not the violent slanders directed against the Protestants of Ireland, with which the public prints abound, pass without great scrutiny and doubtfulness. Let it be remembered that it has been avowed, that a portion of the Catholic rent, and that not a small one, we dare say, has been long employed in retaining the services of certain of the Irish and London papers, and the purchase money is still in its course of influence.

Let it also be remembered, that if the Protestants of Ireland are in alarm and excitement, they are not placed in circumstances quite so comfortable as we are in this country. Had the Catholics declared themselves satisfied with the bill of relief, and settled down into quiet habits, then, indeed, the continued organization of the Protestants would have had no excuse. But when the Catholic Association continues under another name; when the Catholic leaders keep the peasantry embodied to pursue universal suffrage and a separate Parliament, which must in that case be a Catholic one, and when the more respectable part of the Catholics neither discourage nor break with them, there is a state of things in existence which, although it affords no excuse for irritating conduct,

much less for outrage and attack, does yet demand watchfulness, organization, and union. That organization Government is artfully called upon to suppress. Its abuse, we grant, it ought to suppress, but that Ministry will greatly repent it, and, perhaps, when too late, which listens to the clamour for disarming and disembodying the Protestants of Ireland, &c.

In consequence of the numerous meetings which have taken place in Ireland, and of the circumstances of menace, outrage and death, with which some of them had been attended, as well as the general danger resulting to the peace of the country, a Privy Council was held on Saturday week, at the Vice Regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, when a proclamation was issued for the suppression of all assemblies tending to endanger the public peace. The proclamation, which is general with respect to counties, prohibits all meetings held for the purpose of communicating religious or political opinions or sentiments, and commands all magistrates to be aiding and assisting in the dispersion thereof.

Mr. Maury.—A highly respectable meeting was held at the Underwriters' Room by the merchants of Liverpool, particularly those engaged in the American trade, for the purpose of testifying their respect for James Maury, Esq.—James Cropper, Esq. took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Currie, Mr. William Brown, Mr. John Ewart, Mr. Myers, Mr. E. Cairns, Junr. Mr. Thomas Thornley, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Cropper.

Mr. Myers, in moving the third resolution, said that he should not weaken the effect of what had been said of Mr. Maury's character, by adding any thing of his own. But he might take this opportunity to contradict a rumor which had been circulated, to the effect that Mr. Maury had applied to the American government to transfer the office of Consul from himself to his son. He (Mr. Myers) could state on the highest authority, that there was not the slightest truth in the rumor and that no such application had ever been made or thought of. Mr. Myers concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting.

The Liverpool Courier says.—We have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the report in another part of our paper, of the high testimonial of respect that has been paid, at a public meeting of the merchants of Liverpool, to the character and public and private conduct of the venerable Mr. Maury, who has for forty-three years filled the office of American Consul at this port. That gentleman will have the high satisfaction of retiring with the universal and unqualified esteem of the inhabitants of this town, amongst whom he has so long resided, and where he is so well known. We understand that the piece of plate which is to be presented to him will be of the value of £400, and that no less than £300 was subscribed in the course of two hours on Monday afternoon. It may not be generally known, that Mr. Maury came to this port in 1786, and that for many years after his appointment as Consul, the emoluments of the office did not equal its expenses, so that Mr. Maury had at one time actually written a letter resigning the situation. The great increase in the trade between this port and America made the office, of late years, one of respectable emolument.

DOMESTIC.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Boston Palladium. WASHINGTON, AUG. 27, 1829.

GENTLEMEN.—In my last letter, I gave you some information relative to the health of General Jackson, which has been impugned by several editors and letter writers, who have made representations on that subject, suggested by their wishes probably, but certainly much at variance with fact. In the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, for example, a correspondent endeavors to create a false impression on the subject of the General's indisposition, by asserting that his visit, last week, to Old Point Comfort was for recreation only, and that he would return to Washington, on Tuesday last. He had not returned to Washington, nor was his visit one merely of recreation; and, since misrepresentation has been so busy on the subject, I will endeavor to give you a more full and correct statement. General Jackson's complaint is a chronic inflammation of the bowels, which returns frequently and with increasing violence. His last paroxysms, visibly affected his brain. Dropsical symptoms also have exhibited themselves to an alarming degree, particularly in his legs, feet, and ankles. He is unable to apply himself continuously to business which requires that he should remain long in one position; and, when standing, he is compelled to support himself by some artificial means. When he went on board the steamboat, persons who saw him, describe him as broken in appearance, and exhibiting the most unequivocal symptoms of rapid decay. The measure of shutting him up at the Rip Raps, where there is no communication to and from the shore, but by the authority of the commanding officer, had excited

much conversation and dissatisfaction. It is said that this step was taken against the advice of his physician; but, whether that be the fact or not, it is generally understood that one of the principal motives for taking him from Washington, and thus secluding him, is to keep him from the vexatious, constant, and irritating visits of men, who having hurried themselves hoarse to promote his views, are now quite as ready to harass him to death, if by no other means they can obtain their reward.

It is said by medical men, that skill may patch up the invalid for a short time, but that no skill can save the General till the end of his four years. A gentleman, politically friendly to the General, and who has been much in the habit of intercourse with him, assured me that his disease is the effect of grief, for the loss of his wife; that he is a broken hearted man, and that he may possibly terminate his mortal and political career within twelve months. These statements, on the accuracy of which you may entirely rely, will enable you to form your own conclusions on a subject which has begun to excite the public mind, and which will still more powerfully excite it before it is disposed of. Of this also you may rest assured—there is a growing apprehension among the holders of offices, concerning the changes which may be anticipated from the vacation of the Presidential chair by the act of Providence. Few persons have as yet permitted themselves to look too deeply in their speculations, upon this subject. Whether there can be any cordial Coalition between the leaders of the Calhoun and Crawford parties may well be doubted; and also whether some of the leading men of the South will not put in their claims for distinguished stations, which are now filled by persons who will not resign without a secret pang, perhaps not without an audible expression of discontent.

There are rumors in circulation of changes to be made in some of the departments next week. I know not the authority on which these reports rest; but there are numerous advocates of Gen. Jackson hanging about him, who have not yet got their reward, and they take no extraordinary pains to conceal their dissatisfaction that the offices are not more thoroughly cleansed, than they have been, of their old incumbents. As soon as some audience business is disposed of, which requires experienced clerks, it is probable there will be some removals. Nothing but dread of provoking public indignation has prevented the turning out of many, against whom the men in power have every disposition to direct the proscriptive process.

From the New-York Morning Herald.

Idea of Gen. Jackson across the water.—The London Morning Herald gives the following off hand account of Gen. Jackson's doings in pursuance of his plans of reform. The style of this paragraph is perfectly military, and abounds in the technicals of a soldier's trade:—

"Every arrival from the United States brings accounts of the daily clearings out which Gen. Jackson is making in the public offices. Old Hickory, it seems, is determined upon the plan of rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies. He sends all the Adams men in office to the right-about, from the Secretary of State to the tide waiter and postmaster of 30 dollars a year.—'March' is the word with the General. 'Make room for better men,' as Old Noll said to Rump; and out they go—though quite as unwilling, notwithstanding their republicanism, to give up places as the patriotic Whigs and Tories on this side of the water. Democratic stomachs, if not as capricious, are quite as ravenous as aristocratic ones."

Queer Adventure.—The Pawtucket R. I. Chronicle states that a comical crazy fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a Magistrate's office in that village, in the absence of the rightful occupant, and began to examine the documents upon the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons, whom he knew by sight, but who did not know him. He pocketed the instruments and in about an hour afterwards was seen coming up the street followed by three or four sorry looking fellows, whom he had arrested, and carrying under each arm a journeyman tailor, who had been inclined to show fight rather than be taken at such short notice. He conveyed them to the place from whence he took the official papers, and finding the justice still absent, made use of the lock and key, to confine them there, as he said, "that they might take their trial at the next sitting of the court."

Divorce.—Considerable mirth was elicited in the Police Office yesterday, by the complaint of a black wife, named Fanny Hickleton, and the application of her black husband, who calls himself Hickleton Brien. He, it appears, wishes to get rid of his coat black rose, an arrangement to which she would by no means consent. The grounds of his application were, that "she was not sufficiently genteel" for him—she does not "speak nice"—she sometimes "drinks intoxication and she is too old to be his wife."

Her complaint was that he not only kept her out of their house, but occasionally maltreated her. Upon this latter charge he was obliged to find bail to the amount of \$100. On the magistrate's telling him to go home with his wife, and keep the peace towards her, as he had taken her for better or for worse, he replied, "Ah, sir, dat is de worst of it in this country, dat a man can't get another chance for a good wife—sure its worse dan de state lottery, sir; but," added he, "I'll try all de courts to see if dey will take her from me, and if I don't get no oder satisfaction, I'll break her head and de peace togeder; I don't care about de hundred dollars."

Courier and Enquirer.

Death of Mr. Kelsey.—We mentioned last week the remarkable case of the abstinence of Mr. Reuben Kelsey, of Fairfield, who is since dead. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer than the fifty-third day of his starvation, and the unfortunate youth expired on the 24th inst. We are told that he omitted going to the well for water, (as was his usual practice during this extraordinary fast,) on the day preceding his decease, and that his friends induced him to take two table spoonfuls of water *gruel* at that time, which, as they all aver, and the physicians acquainted with the case believe, is the only article of sustenance which he had taken for fifty two days! His body is represented to have borne the appearance of a mummy—the flesh being wasted away, the skin discoloured, and dried to the bones.

The deceased appears to have laboured under the delusion of an extraordinary revelation being committed to him, telling his friends it was his lot to fast for forty days. At the expiration of that time it was expected that persuasion might induce him to eat; but he persisted in saying he had no divine command to eat, but wonders would yet be wrought by him, &c. In this way he continued till fasting rendered his speech quite inarticulate, and his remaining faculties gradually failed.

Little Falls Friend.

Rice Bread.—A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, recommends the mixture of rice flour with wheat flour in making bread. It greatly improves the quality. "My family," he says, "reside in the country, and I took an early opportunity to send a quarter of rice to mill to be ground, in the same manner of corn without bolting. We made an experiment with a pound of wheat flour and a pound of rice flour in the first place—the rice flour having been swollen, or scalded before it was mixed by placing it in a clean vessel, with water, over a moderate fire, as rice is ordinarily cooked, and then kneaded in with the wheat flour, wet in the usual manner with milk in the evening. It was found, in the morning so soft, that it was necessary to stir into it four pounds more of wheat flour, to give it the consistency of bread. With this addition the loaves were made, and the result gave us ten pounds of the finest bread I ever saw. It was of snowy whiteness—tender and delicious to the taste, and remained fresh much longer than bread prepared from flour alone. Subsequent trials have satisfied me that one quarter part of rice flour may be profitably used in making bread; that the weight is greatly increased, and the quality improved beyond calculation. If the publication of this fact shall tend to unite the interests of the south, with the north, by an additional link, I shall be happy to see it circulated from one end of our land to the other. The trial of it is easy. The result cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who make it."

Metallic Currency.—The desire for a metallic currency, which has been so unabated for a number of years in England, has lately received the attention of some profound writers. They attribute the principal part of the sufferings of that country to this cause, and reject the idea as unphilosophical, that the precious metals are the only legitimate representation of wealth.

They say that gold and silver are always brought into the country at a loss arising from freight, risk, and transshipment; and that there is a considerable amount per cent, thus paid by the country, which is a total loss to it. They assert that the expense of keeping up a metallic currency in England since 1688, if compounded at interest, would now pay off the national debt of Great Britain!

The wear and tear of coin is much greater than we should at first imagine. But by a late report from our own mint, the fact of its depreciation is made evident by undeniable testimony. More of base and clipped coin is circulated, than of counterfeit notes; and all admit the inconvenience of carrying specie to any considerable amount.

Albany Argus.

A young lady was recently thrown from a carriage in New London and one of the wheels passed over her body; but her corsets, being tightly laced, happily preserved her from serious injury.

Messrs. Burges and Pearce have been re-elected to Congress in the state of Rhode Island, by overwhelming majorities.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1829.

On Saturday evening, the 12th instant, at a meeting of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82, Statesville, held by order of the worshipful Master, the following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Lodge, sincerely and deeply affected by the death of our worthy brother, JOSEPH WILSON, Esquire, as a tribute to his memory and his worth, say to our brethren and the world that he was, as a man and a mason, charitable, benevolent and kind; in him the poor and the oppressed knew their friend:—active, energetic and just, he was feared by the violators of law, and hated by the enemies of social order—gentlemanly, affable and easy in his manners and address, he was stern, independent and uncompromising in his principles—gifted with extraordinary talents, improved by cultivation, he was rapidly moving on in the paths of honor and of fame, when his career was suddenly arrested, and his glory eclipsed by the shadow of death. We mourn his loss, for he fell in the full fruition of his intellect; we mourn his loss, for he was the pride of his profession, and an honor to his country; we mourn his loss, for our hearts were grappled unto him with hooks of steel. He was our friend, our associate, our brother: the golden vase which held his ethereal spirit is broken, but the perfume of its contents will long gratify, animate and refresh those who once felt the power and virtue of its influence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian and the Yaddin and Catawba Journal.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the widow and family of the deceased.

JAS. THOMPSON Sec'y.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, Esq. has been appointed by Judge MARTIN Solicitor pro tempore for the 6th judicial Circuit, in the place of the late Solicitor, Joseph Wilson, Esq.

The Jackson men in Kentucky have given a dinner to Mr. Roisan, who made a SPEECH on the occasion. This is all right in the eyes of the pensioned editors—not a word of reproach escapes them; but let Mr. Clay eat a public dinner, and address his fellow-citizens, and the whole pack open in full cry upon him. They seem to think that none but themselves have a right to hold an office, eat a dinner, or make a speech.

The Troup party in Georgia have split on the selection of a candidate for Governor; one part (called *seceders*) supporting Geo. W. Gilmer, the other, real *Troupites*, urging the claims of Joel Crawford. The Clark party chuckle at this division in the ranks of their opponents, and are not disposed to heal the breach, by bringing forward a candidate of their own. They have it in their power to decide the election in favor of either of the candidates; and their decision will be made with a view to their own interests and future ascendancy.

Another Defaulter.—The following extract from the returns laid before Congress at their last session, of individuals whose accounts had remained unsettled at the Department more than three years, shows that another of the immaculate patriots, and no less distinguished a personage than the chairman of the Jackson Central Committee, is a public defaulter:—

"John P. Van Ness, Contractor, Washington City, \$2,500. Advanced by Navy Department on account of contract. No account rendered."

The President should send John P. to keep company with Tobias Watkins; and should also have Edward Livingston put in the limbo, for defrauding the United States out of the goodly sum of \$100,000. By the time he brings to justice all the defaulters and speculators among his own partisans, Watkins will have company enough.

The editor of the Kentucky Commencement has published a long and particular statement of the transactions, on which he founded his charge against Mr. Barry, Postmaster General, of being a public defaulter. Some of the facts developed, are indeed well calculated to make "common men stare;" and if true,

—and the editor promises to prove them, if Mr. Barry will call him to account for them in a court of justice,—must destroy all confidence in the purity of Mr. Barry's principles. We shall endeavor to find room for this exposition, notwithstanding its length; when our readers, having the facts of the case before them, can judge for themselves.

The Jackson papers state, that William Gregory, who has been "reformed" into the Post-Office at Elizabeth City, in the place of Mr. Fearing, "reformed" out, was a supporter of Mr. Adams. Perhaps so; but then his support, we suspect, was like Robert Walsh's, more serviceable to Gen. Jackson than Mr. Adams. "Jackson will reward his friends, and punish his enemies," said Duff Green.

A History of North-Carolina, in two volumes octavo, by Francois Xavier Martin, has recently been published in New-Orleans. Mr. Martin is an industrious collector of facts, a persevering and laborious compiler; his book, therefore, may possess some value as a work of reference; but we venture to say that it will be found, on examination, to be deficient in many essential requisites to constitute a good history.

An experiment is about to be made by the Naval department, to ascertain the comparative fitness of Cotton for the manufacture of sails, &c. Should the experiment prove favorable to the substitution of Cotton for Hemp, and cotton canvass be generally used in the Navy, the advantages to the Southern States will be immense; but then, what will become of the Hemp and Flax growers in the Western States?

David L. Swain, Esq. and Gov. Owen are spoken of as candidates for the office of U. S. Senator. We do hope the West will not split on this election. They are, on every principle of fairness and equality, entitled to one of the Senators; but if they are divided among themselves, the East will again monopolize both. Let us be united for once; and we doubt not there are liberal men enough in the East who will join us, and effect the election of a Western man.

The Raleigh Register states, that in the next General Assembly there will be 106 new members, 28 in the Senate and 78 in the House of Commons. Whether these changes, or most of them, have been made for cause, or from the mere versatility of popular favor, we have no means of ascertaining. In some cases, as in this county, for instance, new members were returned, in consequence of the old ones declining a re-election. From so many new members we may certainly anticipate some new measures; and these, with the revival of some old projects, will doubtless afford sufficient employment for the legislature—without, perhaps, any correspondent benefit to the people.

The readers of Jackson papers are frequently dosed with political extracts from the N. Y. Enquirer. Many of them, we presume, are not aware that the editor of that paper receives a pension from the government, in the shape of a salary, of four thousand dollars a year. He is not, therefore, good authority. He is bound to write what is pleasing to his employers; to hide their errors and abuse all who have the honesty and independence to expose them. An independent course would cost him his pension.

Savage Miercken, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President Consul at Martinique. The President, in the first instance, mistook John Jackson for Savage Miercken, as he recalled the commission of the former, the day after it was delivered, because he had "misapprehended the person for whom it was intended." From the great similarity in the names, can any one doubt that the President misapprehended the person, or wonder that he should have done so?

France has 205 vessels of war in commission. She is adroitly bringing forward her marine at a time when no jealousy exists.

Probability of the Extinction of Egypt.—If we return to the valley of the Nile of Egypt, we shall see at this moment the very process going on by which the lower part of the Nile, or Nile of Bournou, has been choked up and obliterated by the invasion of the Great Sahara, under the name of the Deserts of Bilma and Libya. Thus has been rubbed out from the face of the earth a river which had once its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, and its institutions, like the classic Nile; but which existed in days of which we have scarcely a record. In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley; its pyramids, its temples, and its cities!—The Delta shall become a plain of quick-sand—a second Syria! and the Nile shall cease to exist from the lower cataract downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction treading on the Egyptian valley, and which is advancing from the Libyan Desert backed by other deserts whose names and numbers we do not even know, but which we have endeavored to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara—advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and her glories, with the silence, but with the certainty, too, of all-devouring time! There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers and to nations; the more so when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but eternal.—*Sir R. Donkin's Dissertation on the Course of the Niger*.

From the census just taken, Paris appears to contain 718,765 inhabitants; the number of births in one year is 25,136, of marriages 6,465, and of deaths 22,917. There are in the capital 346,188 men and 397,796 women, 224,922 different families, 366,000 persons live on private incomes or the fruits of their industry, 340,000 subsist by daily labor, 77,192 depend on charity; there are 3,987 sick in the hospitals, 12,587 foundlings, 16,000 troops in garrison, 429 high functionaries, 10,450 employed in public offices, 246 individuals belonging to the judicial order, 1,139 to the Institute and University, 47,000 students in various branches, and 80,000 servants.

A. M. Richbraque, an agent of several houses in Havre and Bordeaux, blew his brains out upon the open Exchange of Paris, on the 16th July. He was a man of large family—the proceeding was very systematic. He wrote and addressed various letters "to be delivered after"—went upon 'Change, talked with several persons, and then leaning against one of the columns, put two small pistols in his mouth, fired, and fell dead.

The French papers speak of a young painter of extraordinary skill in painting landscapes with unexampled despatch. His name is Fendel, and he resides at Bordeaux. It is stated that he can execute a picture of country, scenery, &c. in two hours, which would require the time of a common artist for at least a month.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.—President Chase, in a late advertisement addressed to the friends and benefactors of this institution, states, that by the middle of this month, 110 feet of the College building, four stories high, will be ready for the reception of students to the number of 50 or 60, in addition to 90, the present number. The terms of tuition appear to us to be singularly low. For 40 weeks board, tuition, fuel, light, washing and room rent in the Grammar School, \$60; do. College, \$70.—Students when admitted candidates for the Ministry, are charged only \$50. Necessity has compelled the constituted authorities of the institution to require that the expenses of students be paid one year in advance. This is literally placing collegiate education within the reach of every young man, of ordinary industry.

Domestic Wine.—Specimens of domestic wine, exhibited lately for a premium in the borough of York, Pa. are said to have indicated that much progress had been made in the culture of the grape and given promise, that wine will be speedily added to the staple products of this country.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of the community who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain their livelihood in mechanical employments.—We have known many young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious, and purse proud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only—crowded into the back-ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happened to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of the superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his

services was appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off these fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old and awake to her peculiar legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.

Amer. Manufacturer.

A Defaulter caught in his own trap!—F. P. Blair, one of the editors of Amos Kendall's Kentucky Argus, is incessantly railing out against Defaulters. By the last Kentuckyian, it appears, that he is himself a Public Defaulter to the State for a large amount. Judgments in the court are now hanging over him for his defaultations. This Blair was one of the principal managers in getting up the "bargain and sale" calumny against Mr. Clay, at the last election.

Balt. Chron.

There is a newspaper established in Feliciana, called the Political Gridiron. The Phoenix Gazette proposes that his neighbor Duff Green, be the first broiled, that he may see the operation of the machine.

The New-York Enquirer and Courier thinks the Boston merchants have acted "impertinently," in adopting a report and resolutions against the prospective system of the General Government. In England the right of peaceably meeting and laying their grievances before the Throne has never been denied to the subjects of the British king; and we think we are approaching a crisis in this country, when the exercise of a similar privilege is denounced by a government press as impertinent, and a right of protest denied to a respectable portion of the freemen of America.

Balt. Chron.

Among the valuable products of Florida is the *Cuba Tobacco*, from which Segars, but little inferior to the best Spanish are manufactured in abundance at St. Augustine.

Prodigality.—A fellow stepped up to the bar of a country tavern, and cried out, "Landlord, let's have a glass of water and a cracker." His wish was complied with, and as he commenced the destruction of the eatables he had ordered, he added, turning to his companions, "Never stand for expense, boys, when you're on spree!"

We believe every general officer in the Revolutionary army, General Arnold excepted, was a member of the masonic fraternity, and he was the only one found base enough to be a traitor.

U. S. Gazette.

It is ascertained that that part of the State of Maine which is claimed by the British, contains not less than eleven thousand square miles. Now this land, at the price of 12½ cents per acre, amounts to eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal, whatever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a more busy animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and, perhaps it may be with States as with clocks, which must have some lead weight hanging at them, to give motion to the flier and most useful parts.—*Pope*.

The first part of a newspaper which an ill-natured man examines, is the list of bankrupts, and the bills of mortality. Shenstone.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but rising every time we fall. Confucius.

Married.

In Surry county, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Nicholas L. Williams, Esq. Mr. Alexander B. Clingman, to Miss Ann M. Clingman.

In Cabarrus county, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Scherrer, Mr. ABRAHAM CRESS, of Illinois, to Miss CATHERINE FOGLEMAN.

Died.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th instant, at the seat of the late Joab Alexander, Esq. Mrs. Margaret P. Alexander, consort of Capt. Isaac P. Alexander, and daughter of Capt. Isaac Campbell, leaving an infant daughter five days old, which she dedicated to the Lord in baptism a few hours previous to her dissolution.

In the death of this amiable woman, her husband and relatives have sustained a serious loss. Possessed of a warm and benevolent heart, she seldom failed to secure the respect and esteem of all who enjoyed her acquaintance. She expired with perfect calmness and resignation of mind to the will of God, and with a firm reliance on his promises, which are the best evidence of a good christian.

Lord, she was thine and not our own, Thou hast not done us wrong; We thank thee for the precious loan Afforded us so long.

Fainter her breath and fainter grew, Until she breath'd her last; The soul was gone before we knew The stroke of death was past.

Soft was the moment and serene, That all her sufferings closed; No agony or struggle seen, No feature discomposed.

At his residence in Hamptonville, on Sunday, the 6th instant, Dr. Alfred Cook, aged 33 years, after a short but severe attack of inflammation.

On the evening of the same day, at his residence on Hunting Creek, near Hamptonville, Mr. William Carson, aged 44 years, after an illness of 15 days, of typhoid bilious fever. He has left an interesting family to mourn their irreparable bereavement. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

In Iredeed county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, in the 29th year of her age; and on the next day, her husband, about the same age. They were both buried in the same grave.

Fayetteville Market, Sept. 9.

Cotton, 6½ a 7½; bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 7½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 30; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27½; sugar, common, 8½; prime 10½; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 35 a 40; whiskey 22½ a 25; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1½ per cent premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Sept. 5.

Cotton, 7 a 10; flour, 64 a 7; corn 50 a 53; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34; a 35; northern gin, 50 a 53; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 9½; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11½; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

Richmond, Sept. 8.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17½ according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis..... Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

Female School.


MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and she hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE. Reading and Spelling, per quarter, \$3. Recitations and Writing, together with the above, 4. English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, 5. Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 6. Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported 10. Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10.

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter. 6c257


Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, being the 2d day of Nov. next, will be sold, at Public Vendue, several

 **Houses & Lots,** and several unimproved LOTS in said town; and among others, that valuable Stand for business, formerly occupied by James Irwin and Robert Simonton, and now occupied by Cowan & Alexander for a Store. It is expected those inclined to purchase will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.


GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, } Executors of THEOPHILUS FALLS, } Robert Simonton. JAMES CAMPBELL, } JOHN IRWIN, } J. S. Irwin. ALEXANDER HUGGINS, } September 12, 1829.—41254

A CARD.

 **A. TORRENCE & CO.** have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

Moses J. B. Hays' Estate.

WILL be sold, at the dwelling-house of John B. Hutchison, all the Estate of Moses J. B. Hays, deceased, consisting of

 **Negroes, Horses and CATTLE,** and some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, also, his interest in two valuable GOLD MINES. The sale to be on the first day of October next, and to commence at 10 o'clock. JOHN L. HAYS, Administrator. Mecklenburg County, Sept. 5, 1829.—3c251

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yaddin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witnesses, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.

3mt264—pr. adv. 84.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale, Also.... Constable's Warrants.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD.

A constant Reader of the Morning Herald will esteem it a favor if the Editor will insert the following lines in his paper:—

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR JULY 1829.

The gowns for this month are made full, like a The sleeves not en gigot, but a la Fontaine; bags, And that they may gather up plenty of dirt, They take twice the fullness there is in the skirt:

The trimmings are flat, and don't make much dash,

Altho' they do reach nearly up to the sash; The dress is worn short, and the waist is worn long.

To be in proportion is utterly wrong;

The hats are so large, and so monstrously wide, That a coach can now take but one of a side; And then they're so loaded with ribbons and bows.

To say nothing of blond and satin rouleaux; The bonnets, which last year were stuck up behind,

Now stick up in front, more becoming we find, Whilst the summits are crown'd with Midas's curls.

The whole very striking and novel appears; The hair is arrang'd in rich clustering curls, The necklace and ear-rings are chiefly of pearls;

Silk hose of all shades are much worn by the fair,

And blue stockings now are by no means the rare;

The favorite colors we lately have seen, Are vapour and buff, pink, sky-blue and sea-green.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS FOR JULY 1829.

To shave off the beard is accounted a sin, For it now meets the "fav'rites" under the chin.

But just leaving room to exhibit the lips, The coat is well padded, and full on the hips, The new style waistcoat resembles a shawl, And was vastly admir'd at Lady C.'s ball;

The trousers are long, made for sweeping the streets, And are thought ungenteel when put into plaits.

Why ruffles are sported the world understands, It is just to conceal a bad pair of hands, A black silk cravat is become quite the thing, Since at Ascot we saw one worn by the King.

The tie is unique, and wondrously neat; The frill of the shirt has a very small plat, And is clos'd by three brooches plac'd in a row.

Boots and shoes for this month are square in the toe,

A new kind of pump is just fresh from the last, Which for beauty or shape was never surpass'd;

The hose are transparent, the hat without brim, And beaux thus equipped will appear in full trim.

Habits of the Leaf insect.—The mantis, or leaf insect, is one of the most remarkable for its external form of all the insect tribes in India. When alive and fresh, it presents a striking resemblance to a blade of grass, differing in colour according to the season, being green and succulent in the rains, and in the dry weather so much like a withered straw, that they can with difficulty be distinguished. Dr. Adams, who has given an interesting account of the habits of these animals, says that this insect lies in wait for flies, which form his prey, with as much design as a cat or tiger. When a fly is sufficiently within his reach, he projects rapidly his armed paw, and, with unerring aim transfixing his victim, lodges it in the toothed hollow of the thigh, destined for its reception. After the fly is in his power, no time is lost in devouring it, commencing with the trunk, and in a few minutes swallowing the whole, the head and wings constituting the finishing morsel. In this manner he will destroy at a meal five or six large flies, which, in point of bulk, nearly double his own body. The structure of the forelimb is remarkably adapted for the purpose it has to serve. It is strong and muscular, provided with a claw at its extremity, likewise strong, horny, and sharp as a needle, and the groove in the last joints, with the double row of teeth or spurs on the margin, corresponding and locking closely into each other, like the fangs of the Alligator. By means of these formidable weapons, the insect not only becomes destructive to others, but is employed to attack its own species; and in China, we are told, fighting the mantis forms the favourite amusement of boys, who carry them about in cages for the purpose.

Successor to George the Fourth.—Many of the English papers are considering the present state of the succession to the throne, and it is stated that the greatest anxiety and concern exists among a large class of the people, on the subject. There appears to be no difficulty in the line of descent nor any cavilling among the claimants, the Duke of Clarence being heir apparent, and the daughter of the late Duke of Kent next; but from the ill health of the former and the infancy of the latter, there is good reason to apprehend that within a short time after the death of the present King, it will be necessary to appoint a Regent. The question is asked, upon whom would the cares and unlimited power and patronage of the sovereign

devolve, in case of such an emergency? And it appears to be a hard one to answer. The Morning Journal, an opposition paper and extremely hostile to the Duke of Wellington, says—"We can imagine a case, and one not of mere visionary application, when the devolution of royal honors on the next in succession would place in the hands of the Prime Minister of such a Sovereign all the power and patronage of the Crown. If such a minister were an honest one, no danger might be created, no abuse of power might be indulged in, no arbitrary measures sanctioned, no family interest erected into a monopoly of all the gifts of the King. But if it should happen, as it might happen, that the Minister of such a Sovereign were an ambitious soldier—a man of vast wealth and great family connections—proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the crown at his disposal—every sinecure, every commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the customs and excise, at his mercy—what could not such a man do to overturn the very throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England?"

The same paper intimates that in case the daughter of the Duke of Kent should become Queen of England during her minority, the nation with one accord would point to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, as her guardian, but it is feared, and perhaps with reason, that the present Premier, recollecting the proud title of "Regent Murray," would aspire to, and induce Parliament to grant him the same rank, notwithstanding the will of the people being expressed to the contrary. Who, says the Journal, would censure the Duke of Wellington for aspiring to the station; it would be the *ne plus ultra* of human grandeur to be styled "Regent Wellington," and he could not be blamed for his ambition in such a case.

The Courier denies that there is any ground for alarm on the subject. From indications in other prints, however, we have no doubt it is true that these speculations are more canvassed in certain quarters than is generally known, or acknowledged.

N. Y. Herald.

The Slave Market at Constantinople.—I had an opportunity afforded me of seeing this horrid place, where perhaps, the loveliest women in the world are bought and sold like cattle, inspected by every scoundrel who wears a turban, and submitted to the scrutiny of every virago who affects to be a judge of slaves. Franks are not suffered to visit this bazaar; but now and then, when an opulent slave merchant falls sick, a Christian *hakkim* or doctor gains admittance. The slave bazaar, is a large quadrangular court yard, with a shed running along a range of narrow cells on the ground floor, and a gallery above, which surrounds the building; on the second stage the chambers are reserved for the Greeks and the Georgians; below are the black women of Darfur and Senaar, and the copper coloured beauties of Abyssinia; the latter are remarkable for the symmetry of their features and the elegance of their forms; they commonly sell for \$150, (£30,) while the black women seldom bring more than 80, (£16.) The poor Greek women were huddled together; I saw seven or eight in one cell, stretched on the floor, some dressed in the vestiges of former finery—some of them were from Scio, others from Ipsara; they had nothing in common but despair! All of them looked pale and sickly, and all of them appeared to be pining after the homes they were never more to see again, and the friends they were to meet no more. Sickness and sorrow had impaired their looks, but still they were spectres of beauty, and the melancholy stillness of their cells was sadly contrasted with the roars of merriment which proceeded from the dungeons of the negro women. No scene of human wretchedness can equal this. The girl who might have adorned her native village, whose innocence might have been the solace of an anxious mother, and whose beauty might have been the theme of many a tongue, was here subjected to the gaze of every licentious soldier who chose to examine her features or her form on the pretence of being a buyer. I saw one poor girl, of about fifteen, brought forth to exhibit her gait and figure to an old Turk, whose glances manifested the motive for her purchase: he twisted her elbows; he pulled her ankles; he felt her ears; examined her mouth and then her neck, and all this while the slave merchant was extolling her shape and features, and protested she was only turned of thirteen, that she neither snored nor started in her sleep—in every

respect she was warranted. I loitered about the bazaar until I saw this bargain brought to a conclusion; the girl was bought for \$280, (about 155 sterling.) The separation of this young creature from her companions in wretchedness was a new scene of distress; she was pale as death, and hardly seemed conscious of her situation, while all the other girls were weeping around her and taking their last farewell. Her new master laughed at the sad parting, and pushed her before him to the outer gate; but there she stopped for a moment, and entreated permission to go back for the remainder of her Greek attire, which I dare say she prized more than any thing in the world, for probably it was all on earth that remained to her of what she brought from that home which she had forever left. The old Moslem accompanied her back, and in a few minutes I saw her returning to the gate with a little bundle under her arm, trembling from head to foot, and weeping bitterly.

Madden's Travels.

From the Thomastown Register.

HARD TIMES.

All cry out hard times. Every body in debt and nothing to pay with. Well, then, we must be indulgent to one another, as we must stand in need of indulgence. Now is the time to reform—to study economy—curtail expenses—simplify the fashion—to wear out old coats—to lessen gown patterns—diminish exterior dimensions of bonnets—let our hats down one story—and to bring into vogue once more our good old substantial homespun "check" and "stripe"—lambs wool and worsted. The ladies, dear creatures, must set the example. They must turn their harps and pianos into looms and spinning wheels, and shine out of a sabbath in the glory and splendor of homespun. No more rustling of silks, nor display of laces, when calico and cotton fringe will do as well, and, as the saying is, come much cheaper. Besides, as retrenchment is the word, let out your plaits and tacks and lessen your patterns. There is drapery enough in one of your modern fashionable sleeves to bedeck the whole body in folds and furbelows.

It is a good time too, to establish temperance societies, and cheap living societies—to make pound cake of Indian meal and molasses, and restore gluttons from the consequences of surfeiting, by confining them to bean porridge and hominy. We must not forget to mention that it is in contemplation among the ladies of our acquaintance to form an *anti-cake* society, the members to be bound to offer but two kinds instead of half a dozen. A good thought—and let one of them be the good old Indian bannock (vulgarily, johnny cake.) Let the reform extend both to food and physic, and the doctors prescribe white mustard instead of jalap and ipecac. Indeed, if the proposed retrenchment in eating and drinking takes place, the doctors will starve for all the physic that will be wanting. No other sodorifics will be needed than sage and catnip. We did intend to recommend an anti-hyson society, but our blessed helpmate threatens to raise a dust if we say a word about introducing bohea, and to avoid a breeze, we have concluded not to interfere with the trade to China at present.

Honestly, we have departed strangely from the simplicity and economy of former times. The world has grown extravagant. We build our houses and bonnets too large, and our steeples and hats too high. We must retrench, razee and curtail. The printers must take the hint, and not publish so many long yarns. Some of our newspapers are as big as a southern plantation. It's a waste of paper. They should be reduced to what was formerly the rule, just the size of an old fashioned pewter platter. It would not take half so long for industrious folks to read 'em.

There are many more matters that call for reformation; but we will wait to see how these hints are regarded, before we name any more.

ROMAN WOMEN.

The Roman women, as well as the Grecians, were under perpetual guardianship, and were not, at any age, nor in any condition, ever trusted with their own fortunes.

Every father had a power of life and death over his own daughters; but the power was not restricted to daughters only; it extended also to the sons.

The Appian law prohibited women from having more than an ounce of gold employed in ornamenting their persons, from wearing clothes of divers colors, and from riding in chariots, either in the city, or a thousand paces around it.

They were strictly forbidden to use wine, or even to have in their possession

the key of any place where it is kept. For either of these faults they were liable to be divorced by their husbands. So careful were the Romans in restraining their women from wine, that they are supposed to have first introduced the custom of saluting their female relations and acquaintance on entering the house of a friend or neighbor, that they might discover by their breath whether they had tasted any of their liquor.

This strictness, however, began in a time to be relaxed; until at last luxury becoming too strong for every law, the women indulged themselves in equal liberties with the men.

But such was not the case in the earlier ages of Rome. Romulus even permitted husbands to kill their wives if they found them drinking wine. And if we may believe Valerius Maximus, Ignatius Metellus having detected his wife drinking out of a cask, actually made use of this permission, and was acquitted by Romulus.

Fabius Pictor relates that the parents of a Roman lady, having detected her picking the lock of a chest which contained some wine, shut her up and starved her to death.

Women were liable to be divorced by their husbands almost at pleasure, provided the portion was returned which they had brought along with them. They were also liable to be divorced for ill temper, which, if it could be construed into a fault, was at least of nature, and might sometimes be that of the husband.

A few sumptuary laws, a subordination to the men, and a total want of authority, do not so much affect the sex as to be coldly and indelicately treated by their husbands.

Such a treatment is touching them in a tender part. Such, however, we have reason to believe, they often met with from the Romans, who had not yet learned, as in modern times, to blend the rigidity of the patriot, and the roughness of the warrior with that soft and indulgent behaviour so conspicuous in our modern patriots and heroes.

Husbands among the Romans not only themselves behaved roughly to their wives, but even sometimes permitted their servants and slaves to do the same. The principal eunuch of Justinian the Second, threatened to chastise the empress, his master's wife, in the manner that children are chastised at school, if she did not obey his orders.

Anecdote.—An ambitious monk, who was the son of a fisherman, kept his father's nets hanging before him in his cell, as an evidence of his humility. This show of humble piety gained him such reverence that, by a few short steps, he was advanced to a bishop's dignity. In the most splendid halls of his palace the nets were again hung up, and the Bishop was still the most humble of men. His reward was a Cardinal's hat. The modest Cardinal still preserved his father's nets, and it was not long until he became Pope. They were then discarded. On being asked why he no longer retained them, he answered, "Fools! I have no longer any use for them—the fish is caught."

Legal Presumption.—Baldus, a very eminent lawyer of the 14th century, and Menochius, who wrote on legal presumption in the 16th, both lay it down as clear law, that "if it be proved that a certain man's head has been cut off, a violent presumption will follow from thence, that that man is dead."

Lawyers Outwitted.—Two lawyers by the name of Root and Bush, changing to meet an idiot at a tavern, to amuse themselves put questions to him, and, among others, asked him what kind of a place he thought Heaven was? He answered that he thought it was a barren, open country, where there was no Root nor Bush, nor ever would be.

Octogenarian Haymaker.—Mr. Samuel Brigham, of Shrewsbury, has, eighty years in succession, mown grass and made hay during each hay season on the farm on which he now lives. And what is quite remarkable, he has been able the present season to cut his half acre of grass per day. This furnishes a practical illustration of the effect of temperance and steady habits, which in an eminent degree have marked the whole course of this aged and worthy citizen.

Worcester (Mass.) Rep.

Woman a tough animal.—"The constitution of our females must be excellent," says a celebrated physician. "Take an honest ox, and enclose his sides with corsets, he would labor indeed, but it would be for breath."

Religious.

A TEXT FROM A MOTHER.

"The rock that is higher than I?" "When I was a very little child," said a Minister of the gospel, "my blessed mother used to make me read her every morning, a chapter in the Old Testament, one in the New, and one in the Psalms. It was her habit to question me as to what I recollected of the chapters, mingling her explanations and instructions with my answers, and she would always find one verse in the short psalm, which she desired me to take as a sort of motto for the day, often repeating it, and thinking of it deeply. I was very passionate naturally; (I shudder to remember how passionate I was;) and one morning when I had been giving violent sway to this master propensity of my little heart, my mother called me to her, and made me sit down as usual at her feet, and read my chapters. I did it very sullenly and when I had concluded the psalm, she drew me close to her, and taking both my hands in hers, (I think I feel at this moment the gentle pressure and see the melting tenderness of her eye, as it was fixed on me with sad expression,) she said affectionately:—'now, my dear son, this is your text for the day, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I!" "My dear boy," she proceeded, "do you know that you have not only grieved your mother, but sinned against that blessed God who takes care of you and loves you?"

"I was subdued in an instant by my mother's calm and persuasive manner. I loved her to idolatry, and, stubborn as I was to others, she could make a lamb of me at pleasure; and as she continued softly and soothingly to tell me of the compassion of the Deity, the birth of the Infant Jesus, his sufferings and death, I was choked, with my tears. I had heard the affecting story again and again, and always with wonder; but now, seemed touched with living interest. I leaned my head upon my mother's lap, and sobbed forth my penitence and remorse.

"My dear boy," said she, "you know you have always felt sorrow, and promised amendment, when you have thus offended; and it has been only to sin, and sin again. Now I wish you to feel that you cannot reform yourself; and you will be convinced of this if you will only think how many times you have wished to be good, and still on the slightest temptation, have again offended. But there is one, my love, who will assist your feeblest efforts! It is the same blessed Jesus, who was once like yourself a little child and had a great many more hardships to contend with. He was tempted, and has promised to succour those who are tempted." He is "the Rock," spoken of in our text; and it should be your constant prayer that you may be led to him! There is safety no where else! Whenever, then, my dearest boy, you feel yourself inclined to such sinful anger, let your first wish be, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I." Let it be your morning and evening supplication, and never rest till you feel yourself fastened there."

"She then made me kneel down; and then kneeling beside me with her arm clasping my waist, she commended me to God and to his grace, so pathetically, that the recollection of that hour will always linger in my memory. I thought I never should be passionate again. But alas! even on that very day I was frequently reminded of my own weakness, and recalled from very near approaches to fretfulness, and ill temper, by my mother's serious, but sweet expression and emphatic "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I!"

"Alas! I soon lost this devoted mother! She was to fair and frail a plant to buffet the storms of life, and so she was bowed beneath them. I forgot her pious precepts, and my spirits were too nearly assimilated to a licentious world; but I can say, with truth, that in the wildest career of folly, when sense and reason have been almost annihilated, and the voice of conscience has been disregarded, those very words, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," have come over my benumbed senses like a voice from the tomb, restoring me to my better self, and quickening me to a sense of my infatuation and guilt.

Elegant Ingram, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting is manufactured in large quantities in Lowell, Massachusetts, and in Norwich, Ct. It is said to be fully equal to the imported, both for beauty and durability. Our country has long been independent of foreigners for the necessities of life, and we are now in a fair way to be independent of them for its luxuries. Happy would it be for us did our progress in morals keep pace with our advancement in the arts.